

the 23d instant, and met again for the dispatch of business on Wednesday the 18th of January.

Dec. 13. Yesterday the House of Commons, in a committee of the whole House, on the supply, came to the following resolutions,

That 16000 men be employed for the sea service 1775, including 4282 marines.

That 41. per man per month be allowed for maintaining the said men, including the ordnance for sea service.

On motion that the committee do agree that 16000 seamen should be employed in the sea service for the year 1775, including 2400 marines, several questions were asked of Mr. Buller concerning the state of our marine forces at home; and the increase of it in North America since last year; the gentlemen in opposition seemed to think that to provide men for the ships sent out against America, we were left in a defenceless state at home; but Mr. Buller in his reply endeavoured to prove the very contrary; and that every fort, as well as all the guardships, had their full compliment of men. The committee agreed to the supply, and then the house broke up.

It is said that orders are given for all his Majesty's military stations in North America to be immediately reinforced by several detachments of land forces from Great Britain and Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 13.

This day immediately after the resolutions of the committee of supply of Monday were reported and agreed to, Mr. Rose Fuller moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the inconveniences arising in large counties, to the freeholders, from being too far distant from the place where the poll for members to serve in Parliament is usually taken, and to appoint others less remote for the above purpose, which was agreed to.

Lord John Cavendish then rose, and begged leave to state to the House the conduct of administration in one or two points, particularly respecting the naval establishment for the ensuing year. He observed, that there were 4000 seamen voted the present 1/5 than the preceding year, notwithstanding the speech from the throne announced the very critical and alarming situation of affairs in America. This was a conduct he could by no means reconcile; for taking the speech to have been framed upon right information, as calling for measures of a spirited decisive nature, what sort of correspondence there was between the contents of the speech and the naval establishment, is more than he could possibly discover. But were he to declare his sentiments, he feared it would be found to be a ministerial trick. A forming estimates in the first instance, that were never intended to be adhered to, or rather designed as mere waste paper, and afterwards surprise and drive the House into grants of a very improper and burdensome nature. Such being his suspicions, for his part, he said, he could not face his constituents without previously knowing what he must tell them, both in relation to further burdens, and what was involved in such an enquiry, if compulsive measures were really intended to be pursued towards the Americans; for to talk of enforcing the acts upon a reduced establishment, either naval or military, was a sort of language fit to be held only to children.

Lord Beauchamp said, that the noble Lord who spoke last had communicated to him that morning, his intentions of moving something on the subject matter of the present conversation; that he had accordingly apprised the noble Lord who presides at the Treasury therewith; and, that his Lordship had authorized him to acquaint the house, that he had no information whatever to lay before it, nor measures to propose respecting America. He was therefore of opinion, that as the noble Lord was indisposed and silent, it would be better, particularly as there was a very thin house, to suspend all further solicitude, till his Lordship should have an opportunity of fully explaining the motives of his conduct in person.

Mr. Cornwall next rose, and endeavoured to apologize for the minister's conduct. He intimated, that the present was not a proper time to enter into any discussion relative to American affairs; that the naval reduction, he presumed, was founded on good and substantial reasons; that, however, the motives which give birth to them, might vary with the circumstances; and, that when the question concerning Great Britain and the colonies came in a parliamentary way before the House, every member would then be fully at liberty to deliver his sentiments, and maintain his opinions.

Mr. Burke answered the gentlemen on the treasury bench in a very masterly manner, and was extremely severe on the conduct of administration. Among a variety of other things, he compared the House of commons to a dead sentinel's mast, which had neither sense, soul, or activity, but as it derived them from the minister. As his Lordship chooses to tell them one day, that America is in a state little short of actual rebellion, it is all very well; if in a few days after he acquaints them on second hand, that he has no information, whatever to authorize such an assertion.

who can doubt his candour and his veracity? Both assertions will remain uncontradicted, and all must be silence. We despise the parliament, who are our only proper and constitutional counsellors; but when we have blundered and ruined our affairs, perhaps beyond a possibility of redress; then we will come to parliament to do what?—to remedy what is past, i.e., and to recover what can never be recovered.

Sir William Mayne, in a short speech, condemned the very extraordinary conduct of those in power, in withholding from the house the necessary information, or at least the best they had; and laying his hand on his breast, solemnly protested he would never have voted for the address without the proposed amendment, had he imagined they meant to refuse the necessary explanations on which the speech was supposed to be founded.

Dec. 14. The house went into a committee on ways and means, and came to the following resolutions:

That the duties on malt, malm, cyder, and perry, be continued for 1775.

That three shillings in the pound land tax be laid on all lands, tenements, &c. for

Mr. Burke, according to order, presented a bill for permitting the importation of Indian corn into Great-Britain, paying a duty of one penny per quarter, when barley is allowed to be imported on paying a duty of two pence per quarter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 16.

The House was this day remarkably full considering the occasion, upwards of 300 members being present, including those of the gallery. Mr. Cooper presented the malt bill, which was read and ordered to a committee. Mr. Burke took the chair, in a committee on the Indian corn bill, which, with the amendment, was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Ordered, that the house be called over on Wednesday the first of February next.

The order of the day was now called for, the House to go into a committee of supply; and Sir Charles Whitworth having taken the chair of the committee, Lord Barrington moved, that 17542 effective men be employed for the land service for the year 1775.

Mr. R. Fuller rose and said, he had no motion to make, but would be glad to know from the lord at the head of the treasury, if he had any information to lay before the House, or any measure to propose respecting America; because if he had not, he thought it the duty of parliament to interpose and call for papers, and proceed on such information, however defective, as well as they could. He added, that he looked upon the measures adopted by the last parliament, impolitic and impracticable; and that they could never have been prudently or effectually put in execution.

Lord North confessed the very great consequence and importance of the subject, the honourable member now mentioned, said, it would require the utmost diligence and attention, as a matter of the greatest magnitude ever debated within those walls. He could not, he said, entirely acquiesce in the condemnation of measures hasty, which had been taken up and adopted on such motives; that at the time it was impossible to foretell precisely how they might answer; but the shortness of time, and other circumstances considered, they should have a fair trial before they were reprobated, and that the wisdom and policy of them could be only finally known in the event. He concluded, by assuring the house that he had information to lay before it shortly after the holy days, and that he would so far adopt his honourable friend's ideas behind him, (Mr. Fuller) as to propose to appoint a committee for taking the affairs of America into consideration.

Mr. Cruger, as a young member, gave his opinion on the state of the colonies with great becoming diffidence; and was heard with a considerable deal of attention. He recommended conciliatory measures.

Lord North, on the whole, was plausible, sententious, and affected great moderation. General Johnstone having alluded to something his Lordship had said on a former occasion, relative to Great-Britain's never receding or relaxing, till America was at her feet; his Lordship observed, that it was hardly fair to quote what a man had said seven years before, and what he had explained on the spot before he left the House; this explanation then, and now was, he said, that by being at the foot of Great-Britain, he meant obedience to the mother country. Such as if they thought themselves aggrieved, to apply by petitions and dutiful remonstrances to the parliament or the throne. He said, he thought it the duty of every member, as well in the House as out of it, to interpret what might fall in the heat of debate, or warm discussion, in the manner it was explained by the Speaker: That if he had been thus candidly dealt with, the author of a late pamphlet, written in America, could never have asserted, that he intimated that Britain should never recede, till the laws and liberties of America were at her feet; for as he never meant the one, so he never said the other. And he wished, on the pre-

sent occasion he should be understood according to his present explanation and no other.

Mr. Hale was for making the Americans contribute to the general defence of the empire, by way of restitution, and read in this place, one or two of the resolutions entered into by the Continental Congress, to shew their willingness to comply with such a measure.

The question was at length put, on Lord Barrington's motion, and agreed to; as were the others in course, providing for the whole of the military establishments.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.

A letter from a manufacturer in England says, that on the arrival of the King's speech he had discharged one half of his hands.

A brig arrived in this port from Madeira,

having on board a few pipes of wine: The owner, immediately advised the Committee thereof, and declared his intention to send away the vessel and wines agreeable to the direction of the Congress.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.

The toast of the day, in England, is,—The Nine protesting Lords.

Feb. 6. We hear from Plymouth, that 11 persons were chosen in that town on Friday evening, to observe the actions of the Tories, and make report from time to time, what they can hear and observe.

Wednesday, last the Provincial Congress met at Cambridge, when the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK Esq; was chosen President.—Present 178 Members.

The Provincial Congress of New Hampshire, consisting of 144 Delegates, have adopted the Continental Resolves; chosen John Sullivan and John Langdon, Esqrs, Delegates for the next Continental Congress, and have passed a number of very sensible and very spirited resolves.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16.

The provincial congress at Cambridge, near Boston, on the 7th instant, came into sundry resolutions, to prevent the troops from receiving the necessities for an hostile invasion of the inland parts of the province, which their motions seem to indicate.

We hear from Barbadoes, that the inhabitants of that island have adopted, or intend to adopt the measures recommended by the late continental congress at Philadelphia.

We hear from Orange County, that Judge Cox is elected a Representative for that County, in the Room of John De Noyelles, Esq; deceased.

While we acknowledge the humanity of the corporation, in supplying a quantity of wood and provisions, for the subsistence of the prisoners confined for debt, in the goal of this city; and applaud the butchers for their late generous and reasonable donation, for the same benevolent purpose; we are obliged to inform the public, that these instances of liberality fall greatly short of relieving the complicated miseries, under which those unhappy people languish. In addition to a close confinement, and the distresses inseparable from poverty and want, a fever prevails in the goal, of which some have died, and others now lie dangerously ill, while the rest are trembling under the apprehension of being visited by the same calamity. There therefore never was a time, in which the humane and benevolent were more earnestly called upon, or had a fitter opportunity of dispensing their charity, and it is not to be doubted, but the same benevolent spirit which always distinguished the inhabitants of this city, will be effectually exerted on this melancholy occasion.

Contributions left with Mr. Hugh Gaine printer, will be faithfully applied.

[The many articles and pieces left out this week, will be inserted as soon as we can possibly find room for them.]

Elizabeth Town, Feb. 13, 1775.

WHEREAS the Inhabitants of Staten-Island, have manifested an unfriendly disposition towards the Liberties of America, and, among other things, have neglected to join in the General Association proposed by the Continental Congress, and entered into by most of the Townships in America, and in no instance have acceded thereto; the Committee of Observation for this town, taking the same into consideration, are of opinion, that the Inhabitants of their district ought, and by the aforesaid Association are bound, to break off all trade, commerce, dealings and intercourse whatsoever with the Inhabitants of said Island, until they shall join in the General Association aforesaid, and do RESOLVE, that all trade, commerce, dealings and intercourse whatsoever be suspended accordingly, which suspension is hereby notified and recommended to the Inhabitants of their district, to be by them universally observed and adopted.

True Copy,
G. ROSS Clt.

Wanted immediately, in a genteel family about fifty miles from this city, a single woman, middle aged, who understands cooking and managing a dairy, and capable of doing the business of a house maid in general. A person who will undertake as above, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the Printer.

New-York, 16th February, 1775.
TIMOTHY DAY'S TAVERN,

At the White-Hall Slip, fronting the Battery, where a Tavern was lately kept by Mrs. Brock.

THE Subcriber having for many Years past kept a Tavern in the Country, where he informs them, and others, that he has lately removed into this City, and opened a Tavern at the Place above mentioned, where all his former Acquaintance, and every other Person who will be pleased to favour him with their Custom, may be assured of the best Usage and Accommodation in his Power to give.

He has provided proper Servants and Attendants, and furnished himself with a general Assortment of the best Liquors of all Kinds, for the Entertainment of transient, or constant Customers, select Companies, or Lodgers; and hopes that his new Endeavours to please, will give Satisfaction to all who shall favour him with their Company.

16-79 TIMOTHY DAY.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Tuesday the 28th Day of March next,

THE FARM lately belonging to John Moore, Esq; deceased, lying in the Township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex, and Province of E. & N. Jersey, adjoining the County Road that leads from Elizabeth-Town to Brunswick; containing 150 or 60 acres, one Hundred of which is good Land for any Grain, 20 acres of good Meadow Land, of Clover and Spear Grass, and the Remainder good Wood Land.

There is also on the Farm, a good Orchard, containing about 200 Trees of the best Fruits. The House is very good and convenient for a large Family, being two Stories high, with 2 Rooms on a Floor. Also a good Kitchen, Barn, and other out Houses, &c — Likewise a good Saw-Mill and Fulling-Mill newly built, with Dy-Houses, and all other useful Utensils for the aforesaid Business. The Whole, or Parts of the said Farm, in separate Plots, will be sold, as may best suit the Purchasers. The Vendue to begin at Ten O'Clock of said Day, or the Premises, at which Time and Place, the Conditions of Sale will be made known, one an Indispensible given by

WILLIAM MOORES, and JOHN MOORES, Executors. Woodbridge, Feb. 11, 1775.

THE Executors of the last

Will and Testament of Richard Waldrone, late of the City of New York, deceased, request all persons who have any demands against his estate, to deliver them to the said Executors for payment; and they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate, by bond, note, or account, to call on the Executors, and settle and adjust the same, and give security for such debts if required, by the said Executors, or, in default thereof, suit will be commenced against them respectively.

ANN WALDRON, Executrix, CORNELIA BLAAU, and WALDRON BLAAU, Executor. Feb. 14, 1775.

AT the Council held at Perth Amboy, on the 31st Day of January, 1775.

P.R.E.S.N.T.

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR,

Peter Kemble, Esq; James Parker, Esq; The Chief Justice, Richard Stockton, Esq; Daniel Cox, Esq; John Lawrence, Esq; Francis Hopkinson, Esq;

The Board resumed the Consideration of the Charges brought by the Earl of Sterling, against Samuel Ogden, Esq and having duly examined, and weighed the Evidence on both Sides produced to the Board, are of Opinion, that the said Charges are not in any wise supported—but that on the contrary, the Conduct of the said Samuel Ogden, in his Endeavours to discover the Persons concerned in counterfeiting the Bills of Credit of this Province, and other Atrocities, to Villainies, to have been that of a vigilant and upright Magistrate: And they are further of Opinion, that it is in a great Measure owing to his Activity and Zeal for the public Good, that a Gang of Villains very mischievous to this and the neighbouring Provinces, have been detected, and some of them brought to Justice. The Board do therefore think proper to give Mr. Ogden the fullest Assurances of their Approval of his Conduct, as a good Magistrate.

Charles Pettit, D Clerk of the Council.

TWO Thousand Pounds is wanted on Interest in Town.—The best personal Security will be given, and the Interest, it may be depended on, will always be paid punctually to the Day—Whoever this may suit, by addressing a Line to A. B. and leaving it with the Printer, will be treated with.

TO give notice to all persons that have late Rev. Johannes Hiccius Goethius, of Hackensack, and Scarsdale, in the county of Bergen; that they by applying to us the subscribers, shall be satisfied and paid. And all those that are indebted to the said estate, by bond, note or book-debt, must pay the same to the said subscribers, who are lawfully authorized by the heirs of the deceased, to sue the whole estate, and will attend for that purpose, on the last Tuesday in this month, and the last Tuesday in March, April and May next, at the dwelling house of John Christie, in Scarsdale.

Also yet to be sold at the New Bridge, about seven acres of land, whereon is a good dwelling house, orchard and other conveniences, wherein Mrs. Goethius now lies; and several other tracts of land, lying between the old bridge and Scarsdale church. For further particulars, enquire of us, at the time and place above mentioned.

Hackensack, Feb. 1775. ALBERT BANTA, DAVID B. DAMARET, HENDRICK KUYPER.

TO BE SOLD, Likely NEGRO WENCH, 26 Years old, with her Boy 16 months old.—Enquire of the Printer.

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NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1775.
To the PUBLIC.

AT a time when union in sentiment and conduct is essential to the salvation of this continent.—The attempts that are daily made by the tools of Administration to divide us, must give pain to every real friend to America.—No sooner were the measures adopted by the Continental Congress for our relief fully known, but every court sycophant, able to hold a pen, or indite a sentence was employed, to misrepresent and censure their conduct and deceive the Public; for this purpose, Lord North's press in this city, has, for several months, graced with productions, filled with calumnies, misrepresentations, and falsehoods; and the newspapers of two of our Printers have been studded with pieces, tending to hold up this Province, as opposed to the measures recommended by the Congress.—It is the duty of every man who has a regard to the honour and interest of this country, to prevent the Public from being imposed upon, by those artful and interested wretches, who have long since devoted themselves to the service of a venal minister, and stand ready to surrender every thing we hold dear as Englishmen, for a post or pension.—Influenced by this motive alone, I am led to expose the misrepresentations contained in an extract of a letter, (said to be) from Albany, and published in Mr. Gaine's Gazette of the 6th instant. Who, upon reading that Extract, would not conclude that a division had arisen in the Committee of Correspondence for the county of Albany, and that the approbation of the proceedings of the Continental Congress was carried only by a majority of one voice? This would be the conclusion of very man that could read English, and yet, the very reverse of this would appear, had the Writer related the whole truth, and this I hope clearly to evince.

The Committee of Correspondence referred to in that Extract, met on Wednesday the fourth of January last. At a former meeting they had fully approved of the proceedings of the Congress, but the weather being extremely bad, there was not a full meeting; it was therefore proposed, to resume the matter at this meeting, and to give instructions to the Representatives of the county in this important subject.—Several gentlemen of the Committee opposed intruding the Representatives as altogether unnecessary, *their sentiments being well known*, (though they all agreed in the propriety of adopting the proceedings of the Congress) yet, as others of the Committee differed in opinion as to the necessity of intruding the members.—The question was put, whether instructions should be given or not? which was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of three or four.—The proposed instructions were then read, amended, and unanimously agreed to, and so united was the whole Committee in sentiment, as to the necessity of adopting the measures of the Congress; that when they were at a loss to know the principles which induced our Delegates to consent to the exportation of rice from South Carolina.—It was agreed by all present to write to them, and the following letter was immediately written, unanimously agreed to and sent:

To Isaac Low, John Alston, Philip Livingston, John Jay, and James Duane, Esqrs. Albany, January 5, 1775.

Gentlemen,
A T a Meeting of this Committee on the 10th ult. I had the pleasure to inform you by letter, that the Committee approved of and adopted the proceedings of the Continental Congress.—The Committee, at this Meeting, are so well aware of the necessity of unanimity, in every constituent part of that Congress, that, rather than give the British Ministry the satisfaction of learning, that a single County in any Province had not adopted their measures, That they readily confirm what was done at a former Meeting.—They think it, however, indispensably their duty, to beg of you, Gentlemen, to inform them, on what principles you agreed to the exportation of rice from South Carolina, as they cannot form the least probable guess, why a discrimination should be allowed in favour of either of the provinces in the article of exportation.

I am, with great respect, Gentlemen,
Your obliged humble servant,
By Order of the Committee,
Jacob Langford, Chairman,

To the PRINTER.

Mr. Rivington having in his last paper promised, that in a future one, would be published, a narrative of the conduct of Capt. Watson, of the ship James, lately from Glasgow; and as I conceive, from the general tenor of the publications in his paper, that if therein the narrative should appear, it will give very little satisfaction to any of the parties concerned, or to the public. Therefore, I desire you will, in your next, insert the following full and authentic account of that whole affair, as related by those who knew the truth of every particular. A. B.

O N Thursday the 2d instant, arrived here from Glasgow, the ship James, Capt. Watson, with a cargo of coal and dry goods, but as she did not arrive within the time

prescribed by the 10th article of the association of the continental congress, a strict watch was constantly kept, by some of the sub committees, and a number of inhabitants, to prevent the landing of any goods, in a clandestine manner; and the Captain was requested to procure such necessities, as he might stand in need of, and immediately quit the port; with this request he seemed rather unwilling to comply, and was encouraged to hope, that his cargo would be landed, from the assurances of a number of material tools, who promised to support him; for which purpose they employed a few vagrants, to go on board the ship (which then lay in the harbour) and bring the colours on shore, with a view of raising a posse, to assist in landing the goods; but the banditti that were collected for this purpose, were soon suppressed by the inhabitants, who are for supporting the association, and who began to assemble in great numbers; upon which the Captain conceiving the ship to be in danger, he sent the Mate on shore, requesting assistance, to get her under sail, as the seamen refused to do their duty; this request being complied with, they immediately got her under way, and fell down about 4 miles below the city, where she remained (attended by a boat, with a member of the committee, and some of the townsmen on board) till last Thursday night, when she was brought into the harbour again, by an officer, and a number of men belonging to his Majesty's ship King Fisher; which ship it is supposed, came down from Turtle Bay, expressly for the purpose of protecting her, and intimidating the inhabitants: As soon as it was known that the ship was coming up again, the people were greatly exasperated, began to assemble together in great numbers, and immediately went to the Captain's lodgings, seized him, and after conducting him through many of the principal streets, attended by a prodigious concourse of people, he was without suffering the least hurt or injury, put on board a boat, with some hands to row him, and sent off: His ship then lying at anchor, two miles below the town, he went on board the man of war, which lay in the harbour, where his own ship did not arrive till the next morning, when she came to anchor under the cannon of the King Fisher. In this situation matters remained, till Saturday morning, when they began to unmoor the ship, intending to get under sail, but were prevented by the Lieutenant of the man of war, who hailed the ship, and demanded if they had a clearance, and on being answered in the negative, he ordered them not to unmoor; this obstruction greatly exasperated a number of people, that were collected together to see her get under sail, who went immediately in quest of the Captain of the King Fisher, to know by what authority he detained the ship, but they could not meet with him; he was however soon after waited upon, by one of the gentlemen, to whom she was addressed; and on being informed of the Lieutenant's conduct, and asked his reasons for detaining her, he replied that he had nothing to do with her, and immediately gave orders to the Lieutenant to let her pass; he accordingly got under sail the next morning about 10 o'clock, accompanied by a boat, with two of the committee, and a number of inhabitants on board; which boat (after taking out the pilot) left her at 2 o'clock P. M. about a league to the southward of Sandy Hook, with fresh gale, and at half past 4 o'clock P. M. she was out of sight.—As every artifice has been used, and a variety of manœuvres, put in practice (by a set of ministerial hirelings) in order to get the cargo of the above mentioned ship landed, it must give real pleasure to every lover of his country, to observe, that the good people of this city, are determined to support the association of the general congress, at all events.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16.
Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, Dec. 25.

The Assembly of this Island have entered warmly into American Measures, and have drawn up an Address to the King on the occasion.

On Saturday the 4th instant, was married at Balsbridge, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Stirling Robert Watts, Esq; Son of the Hon. John Watts, to Lady Mary Alexander, his Lordship's eldest Daughter.

Saturday Night last was married by the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, Alexander Ross, Esq; of Middlesex County, New Jersey, to Miss Sally Farmer, Sister of Christopher Billopp, Esq; Member of the Hon. House of Assembly for Richmond County.

Last Friday fortnight, the House, Barn, and Barrack of Mr. Jacob Van Benschoten, of Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess County, was burnt to the Ground, with every Thing therein contained, to a very considerable Amount: This villainous Action was perpetrated by a Negro Fellow belonging to the Family, who some Time before had been corrected by his Master: He confessed his Guilt, was immediately tried, and burnt the next Day.

A few Days after, the House of Mr. Joel Harvey, in the same County, with his Barn, Mill, &c, was consumed to Ashes, and 'twas

supposed to be done by three White Men, in that Neighbourhood, one of which was apprehended, and committed to Gaol; the other two were fled.

Last Week the Vestry of Trinity Church appointed the Revd: John Bowden, (Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Miltown,) and the Revd: Mr. Benjamin Moore, to be Assistant Ministers to the said Church.

The following Address to the Court was presented by the Grand Jury for this City and County, on Friday last, when they delivered in their Presentments.

To his Majesty's Justices assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the City and County of New York, February 10, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

WHILE in the faithful discharge of our Duty as Grand Jurors, we heard this Honourable Court, Indictments against several Persons for Breaches of the Peace; and Offences committed against the Person of a reputed Informer of contraband Goods.

After acknowledging his most gracious Majesty George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. as our only true and lawful Sovereign, and the British Constitution, as founded on the Compact of his King's with their Subjects, the Laws made in support of and agreeable to that Constitution, together with our Oaths and the Dictates of our Consciences, the Rules of our Action.

We cannot pass by this Opportunity, of publicly joining the general Voice of our Country, in bearing Testimony against many oppressive Acts of Parliament, passed in his present Majesty's Reign, relative to his American Colonies, and which at present are the Cause of so much Trouble and Unrest in the Minds of his loyal American Subjects.

Particularly against the Power exercised by the Parliament, of taxing and making Laws binding upon the American Colonies, in all Cases whatsoever; against those Acts which strike at the very Foundation of British Liberty, the Trial by Juries; such are those by which the Powers of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Courts are extended beyond their ancient Limits; the Judges empowered to receive their Salaries and Fees from Effects condemned by themselves; the Officers of his Majesty's Customs empowered to break open and enter Houses, without the Authority of any civil Magistrate, founded on legal Information; enormous Forfeitures incurred for slight Offences; vexatious Informers exempted from paying Damages to which they are justly liable; and oppressive Security required from Owners before they are allowed to defend their Rights; by all which, the Lives, Liberty, and Property, of Americans, are rendered insecure."

We hear from Stamford in Connecticut, that on Wednesday the 8th instant, the day appointed by authority, to be spent in fasting and prayer throughout the Colony, to implore the divine mercy, in this dark and critical day; a number of tories belonging to said town, being met at a certain tavern to spend the day in regaling themselves, and as their manner commonly is upon such occasions, testifying their loyalty to the King, by disobeying the proclamation of his Governor; they got intelligence of some casks of powder, which a carman was entrusted with for the use of the Colony. Of this they gave immediate information to an under officer of the customs belonging to said town, who came and seized the powder, and ordered it to his own house. That on the Friday following, a number of men from a distant town, having heard of the seizure, came in a body to Stamford, proceeded orderly to the house where the powder was lodged, which they entered without opposition, and having found the powder casks rode off with them, without any bad consequences attending the affair, saving a plenilpotent discharge of laundry volleys of Billingsgate, from the mortified disappointed faction, and the no small confection of the informers, who upon the first news of the company's approach, ran off with great trepidation, and hid themselves till all was over.

Extract of a letter dated February 6, from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his correspondent in New York.

It is much to be lamented that your province has not yet adopted the proceedings of the congress. But a faithful adherence to the association, will go far to remove the infamy, which must certainly fall upon that province, whose affection may tend to defeat the virtuous struggle, in which we are engaged. We observe a number of publications in Rivington's paper, from your city, to which there is not the least spark of credit due. They dare not offer them to our printers, because their notorious falsehood would ruin the credit of the paper.

At a meeting of a great number of the most respectable freeholders of the precinct of the Walkill, in the county of Ulster, Jan:

30, 1775, a committee of five being chosen, viz Abimael Young, James Wilkins,

Henzkiah Gale, Moses Phillips, and Henry Wisner, jun. of whom Abimael Young

was chosen chairman

RESOLVED, 1. That it is the opinion

of this meeting, that we most heartily

approve of the association, and acquiesce in all

the other measures entered into by the general congress, and that we will use all prudent measures, in our power, to render the same effectual.

A certain pamphlet entitled "Free thoughts on the resolves of the congress, &c. under the signature of A. W. a Farmer, dated Nov. 16, being then produced and publicly read, it was

Resolved, 2. That it is replete with falsehoods, artfully calculated to impose upon the illiterate and unthinking, to frustrate the resolutions of the congress, and to destroy the union so necessary for the preservation of our constitutional liberty, therefore,

Resolved, 3. That the said pamphlet, its abhorrence and detestation of such infamous publications, be now burnt, and that the authors, publishers and circulators of such performances, be henceforth deemed enemies to their country.

Which resolve being unanimously approved, the above pamphlet was burnt accordingly.

Ordered, That the resolves be printed.

[Copy of a letter from Boston, to the committee appointed in this city, to receive and transmit donations for the relief of the sufferers in that Town, by the act of parliament for shutting up the port.]

Boston, January 9, 1775.

Gentlemen,

THE Committee appointed by the inhabitants of this Town, to receive and distribute the donations of our friends for the benefit of the sufferers by the Boston Port Bill, acknowledge your several letters of the 7th and 17th of December last, inclosing invoices of your, &c. amounting, with charges, to One Thousand and Sixty two Pounds nine Shillings and Sixpence, which, agreeable to your kind wishes, are come safe to hand.

I am directed by the Committee to request, that you would assure our benefactors, the worthy Citizens of New York, of their warmth of gratitude, for the very seasonable relief they have afforded their brethren in this place, by such generous donations, in this most difficult time of the year. While we acknowledge the superintendence of divine providence, we feel our obligations to the sister colonies.—By their liberality, they have greatly chirped the common enemies of America, who flattered themselves with hopes, that, before this day, they should have starved us into a compliance with the insolent demands of despotic power.—But the people, relieved by your charitable contributions, bear the indignity with becoming patience and fortitude.—They are not insensible of the injuries done them as men, as well as free American subjects; but they restrain their just resentment, from a due regard to the common cause.

The Committee beg the favour of young Gentlemen, to return their thanks to our worthy brethren of Marbletown, for the valuable donation received from them.

I am, with due acknowledgments for the care you have taken in transmitting these donations.—In the name of the Committee,

Gentlemen, Your affectionate Friend and humble servant, &c.

(Signed by the Chairman.)

We hear from New-Jersey, That the Govrnor has dissolved the Assembly.

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms, by JOHN VAN CORTLAND, THIRTY three Lots of Ground, situate near to (and eight of them lying to the south of) the Bell's Head Tavern, in the outward of the city of New-York, together with the Buildings thereon.—Also for Sale, at his Sugar House near Trinity Church, All Kinds of REFINED SUGAR, such as double, middling, single, lump, powdered and clarified browns by the Cask, Mafac, and a few bushels of New-York distilled RUM, all of the best quality.

76—79

FOR Charles-Town, S. Carolina,
The SLOOP
New-York Packet,
JESSE HUNT, Master,
WILL sail in Ten Days
For Freight, or Passage,
on board, at Moore's Wharf, or to WARD HUNT, near the Fly Market. 67 8

STERLING IRON WORKS,

TO BE LEASED;

OR from the first Day of

April next, Three Fourths of the STERLING FURNACE with the Improvements thereon, situated in Bergen County, New-Jersey, now in the Possession of Peter Townsend. Also the Works of the large Charlotte Forge, within three Miles of the Furnace, now in the Possession of Abel Noble, at which Place the famous Author Works have been casted on for many Years past.—As these Iron Works are well known to exceed any on the Continent, both for their Improvements, and every other Advantage, as well as the superior Quality of the Iron, render it unnecessary to enter into a particular Description of them. For Terms, and further Particulars, apply to the Subscribers in New-York, JOHN WILLIAM SMITH, and SAMUEL BURLING.

N. B. Whoever is inclined to leave the above-mentioned Works, may probably have an Opportunity of purchasing or leasing the remaining Part of the Furnace, of the present Tenant.

16—17

THE House wherein Messrs. Garret and Wynand Ketelaars now live, is to be LET, by WOODWARD & CO.

POET'S CORNER.

From a late LONDON MAGAZINE.

On the PROCEEDINGS against AMERICA.

OS IT is our old simplicity of times,
The world abounds with laws, and
teems with crimes.

From justice fierce ambition wrests the sword;

Kings would be Gods — Monarchs ev'ry

Lord.

Law, place, subjection, order, pride con-

founds;

And lust of rule despotic, nothing bounds.

In vain, between this iron fest of pow'.

Where the state vultures every thing devour,

And the new world, where Freedom's sons

had fled.

And brav'd a desert with untented head,

The great Atlantic rolls its war'y bar,

Oppression's fatal dart can speed so far.

With vengeance pointed, see it mounts the sky

And law pretensions give it wings to fly.

O'er violated charters Freedom weeps,

And keen suspicion constant vigils keeps,

Commerce, from frequent marts, no more

her own.

Exil'd, to foreign coasts compell'd, is flown.

On usless keels, with helm neglected, ride

Britannia's bulwarks and Britannia's pride.

The hostile sword, dread thought! prepar'd

we draw.

To rule by force,—the Tyrant's only law.

With eye uplifted, and with suppliant hands,

Her empire shaken, true religion flands;

With air altonish'd, trembling for her doom,

And hears, or seems to hear, the chains of

Rome.

See, from the deep, Britannia's genius rise,

Ardent in pray'r—and thus address the skies:

" Their freedom Heav'n defend!—avert the

blow,

" Crush the vile scheme, and lay the miscre-

" Who counsel give, or lift the impious hand,

" To stab our country in a foreign land.

" Inspire each patriotic breast with tenfold zeal,

" And for our refuge save their commonweal;

" And teach each little Monarch here below,

" What Tyrants ought to feel, or Princes

know."

To be SOLD,

At public vendue at the Merchant's Coffee-

House, on the third day of March next,

the following very valuable lots of land

lying in the townships of

Acres

DUNMORE 1000 Gloucester

Virginia Hill 1000 County.

All 100 acres in a tract of 10,000 granted to James Abel and others

New-York, 8th Feb. 1775. 75 8

To be LET,

By JAMES WAY,

At NEWTOWN LANDING,

THE Tenement that James Culver now

lives on, containing about 12 acres, with a good house, barn and orchard, with a variety of fruit trees.—Also a large piggery may be hired by the year (from May next) or longer as may be agreed on.

The above said place is conveniently situated for several branches of business.

14. For carrying passengers to New-York, adly. It is a

good place for a butcher, adly. To keep a

store of dry goods, adly. Is very conven-

ient for marketing, adly. It is very conve-

niently situated for buying and selling all

sorts of country produce for the city, adly.

A House of entertainment would answer ve-

ry well.—Also another House, pleasantly si-

tuated, for a gentleman's country seat, with

in twenty rods from the above-said landing,

has five rooms, a cellar kitchen, and a cellar

under the whole house, with a garden.

A variety of fish,ysters and crabs may be

caught in the sea, within a quarter of a

mile from said house: Also, pasture for as

many creatures as may be agreed on. Also,

another Tenement, within a mile from the

aforesaid landing, with five rooms on a floor,

and three fire places, and a cellar under the

whole house, with a garden, and a very good

orchard of ten acres, with a variety of fruit,

and 40 or 50 acres of land belonging to said

place, and more if wanted.—Also several other

tenements, within a mile of the above-

said landing, to be let, with as much land as

may be agreed on; all at a reasonable rate.

75-78.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Creditors of

William Radly, Samuel Seving, and James Hart, Insolvent Debtors, that they appear at the Court-

House in the Free Borough and Town of Elizabeth, County of Essex, and Province of East New-Jersey, on the Seventh Day of March next, before the Judges of

the said Free Borough and Town of Elizabeth, to prove

Cou't if any they have, why an Assignment of the said

Debtors Estates, should not be made, and they discharged

from their Confinement, agreeable to a late Act of the

General Assembly, made in the Twelfth Year of his

present Majest's Reign, entitled, " an Act for the

relief of Insolvent Debtors."

Elizabeth-Town, Feb. 6, 1775.

75 9

RINGWOOD IRON WORKS, New-Jersey, Dec. 10, 1774.

S TOLEN or strayed from the adjacent woods on

Long Pond, nine draught oxen, branded with

P. on the left horn. Many of the above oxen

are taken up as slaves, those who have them in cus-

tody, are requested to give intelligence where they

are. Two Dollars a head, and all reasonable charges

for wintering, &c. shall be paid on their delivery

at these works, by

TO BE LET.

THE very commodious House, and Store, in Hanover Square, now in the Occupation of Messrs Greg Cunningham and Co. The Situation for Business is the best in this City. Apply to Mr. Thomas Randal, or Theophilus Banks.

New-York, Feb. 6, 1775. 74 8

To be SOLD.

SUNDRY very valuable Lots of Ground (in an improving Part of the Town) belonging to the Estate of William Bancker, deceased, viz.: three Lots in Roosevelt's Street, a Lot in Rutgers' Street, 2 Lots in St. James's Street, 2 Lots adjoining Mrs. Barker's, and 1 in Cherry Street, fronting Catherine Slip. Also one Twelfth of a Share and a Half, of a Proprietary Right in Wawayanda Patent; one Twelfth of a Proprietary Right in Minisink Patent; and the following Lots in Gajadansky Patent.

36 Acres in Lot No. 22 in the general Division

[of the 3d Allotment.]

Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 2	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 3	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 4	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 5	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 6	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 7	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 8	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 9	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 10	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 11	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 12	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 13	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 14	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 15	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 16	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 17	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 18	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 19	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 20	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 21	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 22	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 23	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 24	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 25	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 26	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 27	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 28	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 29	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 30	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 31	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 32	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 33	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 34	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 35	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 36	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 37	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 38	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 39	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 40	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 41	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 42	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 43	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 44	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 45	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 46	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 47	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 48	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 49	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 50	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 51	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 52	1 1	1 1	1 1
12 1 53	1 1	1 1	1 1

S U P P L E M E N T

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OF GENERAL ADVERTISER. Numb. 1676.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1775.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the same, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of his Majestys Council of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council of the Province of New Jersey, beg leave to return your Excellency our thanks for your speech at the opening of this session; and to express our obligations for having given us so early an opportunity of transacting the public business, and that you have been pleased therein to consult our convenience.

We agree with your Excellency, that it would argue not only a great want of duty to his Majesty, but of regard to the good people of this province, were we, on this occasion to pass over in silence, the present alarming transactions, which are so much the objects of public attention; and therefore beg leave to assure you, that feeling ourselves strongly influenced by a zealous attachment to the interests of Great Britain and her Colonies, and deeply impressed with a sense of the important connection they have with each other, we shall, with all sincere loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, and all due regard to the true welfare of the inhabitants of this province, endeavour to prevent those mischiefs which the present situation of affairs seems to threaten; and, by our zeal for the authority of government on the one hand, and for the constitutional rights of the people on the other, aim at restoring that health of the political body, which every good subject must earnestly desire.

Your Excellency may be assured, that we will exert our utmost influence, both in our public and private capacities, to restore that harmony between the parent state and his Majesty's American Dominions, which is essential to the happiness and prosperity of the whole empire: and earnestly looking for that happy event, we will endeavour to preserve peace and good order among the people, and a dutiful submission to the laws.

By order of the house,
PETER KEMBLE, Speaker.
Council Chamber, Jan. 1775.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen;

I heartily thank you for this Address. Your sentiments concerning the present alarming transactions,—your expressions of zealous attachment to the interests of Great Britain and her Colonies.—Your promise to exert your utmost influence to restore harmony between them, and to preserve peace and good order, and a dutiful submission to the laws, are such as evince your loyalty to the most gracious of Sovereigns, and your regard for the true welfare of the people. Their constitutional rights will ever be found best supported by a strict obedience to the laws and authority of Government. Whenever that Barrier is broken down, anarchy and confusion, with all their attendant evils, will most assuredly enter, and destroy all the blessings of civil society.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; Captain-general, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Colony of New Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c.

The humble Address of the Representatives of said Colony, in General Assembly convened.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Representatives of the colony of New Jersey, in General Assembly convened, have taken into our consideration, your Excellency's speech at the opening of the present session. We should have been glad that your Excellency's inclination, to have given us, as early an opportunity of transacting the public business, as was consistent with our "convenience," had terminated in a manner more agreeable to your design, and more favourable to us, than it really has done on the present occasion. If the petitions which we understand have been presented to you had been granted, we should have

had a meeting more convenient to us than the present; and that meeting, perhaps, would have prevented some of those "alarming transactions" which your Excellency's apprehension of your duty, leads you to inform us, as having happened in this colony. We thank you for your intention to oblige us, but that it may not be so entirely frustrated in future, permit us to inform you, it will be much the most agreeable to us, that the meeting of the House, to do public business, should not be postponed to a time later, than when the bill for the support of government expires.

We are sorry to hear that in your Excellency's opinion, there has been of late any "alarming transactions" in this and the neighbouring colonies, our consent to, or approbation of which may lead the good people we represent into "anarchy, misery, and all the horrors of a war." It is true, you are pleased to tell us, that this destructive mode of proceeding, has been adopted but "in part," by some of the inhabitants of this colony. We assure you that we neither have nor do intend to give our approbation to measures destructive to the welfare of our constituents, and in which, we shall be equally involved with them; their interests and our own, we look upon as inseparable, no arguments are necessary to prevail on us, to endeavour to prevent such impending calamities, and if we should at any time mistake our duty so much, we hope your regard to the people, will induce you to exert the prerogative, and thereby give them the choice of other representatives, who may act with more prudence. The uncertainty however, to what "alarming transactions" in particular you refer, renders it sufficient for us to assure you only, that we protest ourselves to be the loyal subjects of the King, from whose goodness, we hope to be relieved from the present unhappy situation; that we will do all in our power to preserve that excellent form of government, under which we at present live; and that we neither intend to usurp the rights of others, nor suffer any vested in us by the constitution, to be wrested out of our hands, by any person or persons whatsoever.

We sincerely lament the unhappy differences, which at present subsist between Great Britain and her Colonies.—We shall heartily rejoice to see the time, when they shall subsist on principles, consonant with the rights and interests of both, which we ardently hope is not far off; and tho' we cannot conceive how the separate petition of one colony is more likely to succeed, than the united petitions of all; yet in order to shew our desire to promote so good a purpose by every proper means, we shall make use of the mode pointed out by your Excellency, in hopes it will meet with that attention which you are pleased to assure us will be paid to the representatives of the people.

We have already resolved to support his Majesty's government, and we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that tho' we are warmly attached to that liberty, which as subjects of our august monarch, we apprehend ourselves to be justly entitled to, and firmly resolved to prefer it, by every constitutional means in our power; yet we shall with pleasure lay hold of every proper occasion to manifest that loyalty to his Person, and regard to the constitution, which as subjects and freemen can be reasonably expected from us.

House of Assembly, Feb. 16, 1775. By Order of the House,

CORTLAND SKINNER, Speaker.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

WERE I to give such an answer to your address as the peculiar nature of it seems to require, I should be necessarily led into the explanation and discussion of several matters and transactions, which, from the regard I bear to you and the people of this colony, I would far rather have buried in perpetual oblivion.

It is, besides, in vain now to argue on the subject, as you have with a most uncommon and unnecessary precipitation, given your entire approbation to that destructive mode of proceeding, which I so earnestly warned you against.

Whether, after such a resolution, the petition you mention can be reasonably expected to produce any good effect; and whether you or I have best consulted the true

interests of the people on this important occasion, I shall leave others to determine. You may be assured, however, that the advice I gave you was totally uninfluenced by any sinister motive whatever. It came from an heart sincerely devoted to my native country, whose welfare and happiness depend, as I conceive, upon a plan of conduct very different from what has been hitherto adopted.

To the PUBLIC.

A Mezzotinto Print of the Revd. Doctor COOLIE, (taken from an extraordinary likeness) is now in hand, and will be finished in a few weeks;—the size of the plate is 15 inches by 11.—As the Subscribers has it done solely at his own risque, and was the first person in this city, who proposed it, and was even promised the portrait, which is now to be sent to England, to take a sketch from. He is in hopes that all those who are inclined to promote arts and ingenuity in America, will make it a point to encourage the undertaking.

ANTHONY LAMB.

N. B. The price will not exceed half a dollar.

73 6

WHEREAS a certain John Neal, left England in the spring of the year 1773, and has not been heard of more than once since, when it was said he resided at a place called New Albany: His brother, Daniel Neal, who served his apprenticeship at Larne, in the North of Ireland, to a house carpenter, and now lives at Charlotteberg iron works, would be very glad to know where he now is; and any person giving information to Mr. Archibald M'Vicker, merchant, in New York, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

DANIEL NEAL.

Charlotteburgh, Bergen county, New Jersey, Jan. 30, 1774.

To be sold at private sale, THE following very valuable lots of land, lying in the township of Flushing, in the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New York: To be SOLD on reasonable Terms.

No. 1 contains 265 acres. No. 25 155 acres 9 1/2. 1 360 1 1/2 36 3 8 9 1/2. 2 318 1 1/2 40 335 3 4. 3 314 1 1/2 43 337. 4 320 33 337. 5 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 6 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 7 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 8 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 9 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 10 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 11 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 12 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 13 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 14 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 15 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 16 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 17 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 18 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 19 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 20 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 21 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 22 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 23 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 24 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 25 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 26 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 27 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 28 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 29 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 30 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 31 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 32 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 33 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 34 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 35 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 36 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 37 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 38 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 39 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 40 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 41 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 42 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 43 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 44 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 45 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 46 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 47 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 48 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 49 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 50 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 51 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 52 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 53 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 54 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 55 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 56 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 57 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 58 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 59 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 60 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 61 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 62 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 63 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 64 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 65 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 66 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 67 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 68 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 69 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 70 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 71 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 72 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 73 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 74 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 75 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 76 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 77 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 78 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 79 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 80 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 81 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 82 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 83 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 84 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 85 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 86 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 87 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 88 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 89 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 90 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 91 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 92 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 93 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 94 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 95 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 96 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 97 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 98 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 99 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 100 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 101 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 102 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 103 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 104 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 105 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 106 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 107 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 108 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 109 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 110 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 111 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 112 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 113 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 114 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 115 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 116 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 117 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 118 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 119 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 120 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 121 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 122 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 123 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 124 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 125 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 126 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 127 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 128 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 129 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 130 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 131 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 132 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 133 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 134 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 135 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 136 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 137 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 138 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 139 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 140 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 141 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 142 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 143 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 144 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 145 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 146 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 147 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 148 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 149 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 150 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 151 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 152 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 153 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 154 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 155 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 156 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 157 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 158 319 1 1/2 34 362 1 1/2. 159 319 1 1/2 34 362 1

THREE PENCE per Pound,
Given by
JOHN KEATING,
FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry,
white Hess RAGS, and so in proportion
for those of an inferior sort.
Good encouragement given to Journey-
men Paper makers, by said Keating. 73

Four Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, liv-
ing near Suff'x court house, New-
Jersey, on the 2d instant, an Irish servant
lad, named EDWARD MOFFAT, about
16 years of age, much marked with the
small pox, has a remarkable mole on one
side of his nose, brown curly hair, and very
broad feet; he is but little for his age, and
has much of the brogue: Had on when he
went away, an old red jacket with mohair
buttons, the sleeves made of hair thick; a
pair of blue coating trowsers quite new,
with metal buttons; a check shirt, yarn
stockings; and good shoes, with lace buckles;
a felt hat almost new.—Whoever secures
said servant, and gives immediate notice
thereto of his master, so that he gets him
again, or brings him home, shall have the
above reward, and reasonable charges paid,
by THOMAS ANDERSON.

Jan. 14, 1775. 73 6

To be SOLD, on the premises, the 25th of
March next, at public vendue, if not be-
fore disposed of at private sale,

A VERY valuable tract of
LAND, situate in Orange County,
about 50 miles from the city of New York,
and two miles and a half from Hudson's river,
on the westerly side thereof, containing
about two thousand acres, and known by
the name of Queenberry. This tract is un-
commonly well watered and timbered, hav-
ing on it a large quantity of the finest white
oaks and other trees of the most valuable
kinds; also an extraordinary stream of water,
and a few mill thereon, which if properly
attended to, will clear two hundred pounds
a year, free of all expences. There are
about one hundred acres improved of the
above tract, and a sufficient quantity of mea-
adow to keep twenty head of cattle, beside
horses, &c. throughout the winter; and
about two hundred acres more may be easily
made. The land is as fit for grain as any
in the country. The meadows exceed in
goodness any in the neighbourhood, and a
bitter out range for cattle cannot be in any
part whatever. On the premises are a good
framed house, with a large garden newly
paled round, having in it sundry sorts of the
best fruit trees, and a fine young orchard of
the best grafted apple trees. Besides the
above valuable improvements, there are three
tenements (one of them a new framed house)
on said tract, that are held by the occupants
as tenants at will, and to each there is a
considerable quantity of cleared land. Two
landing places can be used to and from said
tract, the one at Popple's Kill, which is also
the landing place to and from the furnace
of Dean, the other on the west side of Salis-
bury's island, from which landing there is a
good waggon or cart road to Queenberry.
The above premises are in good repair and
happily situated in a thick settled country,
having the furnace of Dean within two
miles and a half of the principal dwelling-
house, which will always prove a ready
market for great part of the produce of the
farm, besides the convenience of a weekly
conveyance to New York, during the season.
For further particulars enquire of Mr. Robert
Kots, at the North River, in New
York, or of Moses Clement, Esq; on the
premises.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the
creditors of William Deutes, (an in-
solvent debtor, now confined in the gaol
of the Free Borough and Town of Elizabethtown) that they meet at the Court house in said town, on Friday the 17th day of February instant, to shew cause (if any they have) why an affigment of his effects should not be made, and his body released from confinement; agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of New Jersey, made in the 12th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors."

74 7

New Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given, to the
Creditors of Matthias Clark,
an insolvent Debtor, now confined in the common Gaol
of the County of Sussex, that they appear before Hugh
Hughes and Samuel Lundy, Esqrs. two of the Judges
of the Justices Court of Common Pleas for the County of
Sussex aforesaid, on Tuesday the twenty first Day of
February next, at the Court House in said County, to
show Cause, if any they have, why an Affigment of said
Debtor's Estate should not be made, and be discharged,
pursuance to an AB of the Governor, Council, and
General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, entitled,
"An AB for the Relief of insolvent Debtors."

Jan. 10, 1775. 73 6

Relief of Insolvent
Debtors-Town, Feb. 6, 1775.

73 8

at these words, by

73 9

ROBERT ERSKINE.

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Province, or this Session, for to be received of his Debtors

73 9

by an AB for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

73 9

Our Ward of New York.
TAKEN up some time ago, a brown
HEIFER: Whoever has it, is
Heifer, and will pay the expenses,
can have her again, on applying to the
Printer.

74 7

TO BE SOLD,

TO BE LET,

at the old Coffee House,

from the first of May next.

THE two upper stories furnished or un-
furnished, being very fit for a publick
office, (it being noted for a Notary
publick's office these two years past,) or for
any gentlemen; it being so pleasantly situ-
ated, that a person can be at once, the river,
shipping, Long Island and all the gentle-
men resorting to the coffee-house on busi-
ness, from the most distant claims: or part
of the under part of the house for a large
store, with one of the upper stories, suitable
for a merchant or shop keeper, enquire of

NEBBITT DEANE.

N. B. Wanted immediately, three or
four honest and sober journeymen hatters;
none but good workmen need apply; the sooner
they apply, the better for themselves, as
they will meet with a shop, where they will
get constant work all the year round. 74

TO BE SOLD,

extraordinary meadow land, well cleared
and fit for the fith, and produces hay in
great abundance; 80 acres of good timber
and the rest of the said farm is an ex-
cellent orchard, of 500 acres of
choice good land, 70 acres of which is the best fruit trees.

Certified, per

DAVID FERRISS, Proprietor's clerk.

New Milford, Jan. 24, 1775. 75 77

To be sold, at public vendue, on Thursday
the twenty-third day of March next, or
at private sale, any time before.

A VERY good convenient dwelling
house, with a good kitchen adjoining,
a well by the door, a very good new barn,
a great plenty of orcharding, of divers
sorts of good fruit; containing about 25
acres of good land, lying within a quarter
of a mile of Flushing town, pleasantly situated,
suitable for either a gentleman, shop-
keeper, or tradesman; belonging to Christopher
Heylham. Any person inclining to
purchase the said premises, at private sale,
before the vendue, may apply to William
Heylham, at Philadelphia, in Arch-street,
or John Field in Flushing, who will agree on
reasonable terms: If sold at public vendue,
the sale to be on the premises, to begin at
two o'clock in the afternoon, on said day,
when the conditions of sale will be seen at
the time and place, and an indisputable
title will be given to the purchaser. 74 7

The Morris Town Stage Waggon,

WHEREAS, notwithstanding the ut-
most care of the driver, sundry articles
of goods sent by him, have been lost or
stolen from his waggon, or from the places
where, according to direction, he has left
them on the road, for which losses he has
been obliged to make satisfaction to the own-
ers of the goods: He therefore hereby gives
notice, that tho' he will take the utmost
care in his power of the goods sent by him
in his waggon, he will no more be accountable for
any that may be stolen or lost from his wag-
gon, or the houses where, according to di-
rection, he leaves them.

DANIEL BURNET.

New York, Jan. 26, 1775.

New York, Feb. 2, 1775.
WHEREAS an advertisement has for some time
past, appeared in the New York Journal, of
a negro woman for sale aged as years, and other-
wise described; and for further particulars, any
person inclining to purchase, was desired to apply
to William Spotts, whereby many persons were
led to suppose, that the said negro woman was the
property of the said William Spotts, and by him
advertised for sale, but in truth, the advertise-
ment was inserted without his privity, and the
negro the sole property of Capt. Thomas Clark, of
Greenwich.

74 7

WILLIAM SPOTTEN.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY and handy Malatto boy of about seven
years of age, used to waiting at Table, is
handsome, and willing to attend a Gentleman on travelling;
Also, New-York distilled RUM, by the
Hoghead, and refined SUGARS, by
JOHN VAN CORTLANDT.

New-York, August 10, 1774. 49—

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